THE DAILY REGISTER.

VOL. LII. RALEIGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1851. NO. 57.

THE DAILY REGISTER.

SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays at $4 per annum in advance; $4,50 if not paid within six months; and $5 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued every Wednesday at $2,50 if paid within four months; otherwise $3.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

RALEIGH POST OFFICE.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail—By Rail Road, Due daily at 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m.

Southern—Two-horse stage, due daily at 11 a. m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., and closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.

Newbern—Four-horse stage, due Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., and closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Turborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m., closes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p. m.

Pittsborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m., and closes Saturday and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse mail, Due Friday at 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p. m.

Holly Springs—Horse Mail, due Monday at 4 p. m., and closes Thursday at 9 p. m.

Letters should be in the Office fifteen minutes before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every day, except Sunday, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9 p. m.

On Sunday, it will be open from 8½ to 9½ a. m., and one hour directly after the departure of the Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

UP STAIRS,
SMITH'S BUILDINGS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NO ADMITTANCE WITHIN THE BAR!!

Rates	First 10 words,	E'h addi'l w'd.
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 cts.	2
" " Richmond	32 "	2
" " Washington	44 "	3
" " Baltimore	54 "	3
" " Philadelphia	74 "	5
" " New York	84 "	6
" " Fayetteville	21 "	1
" " Cheraw	28 "	1
" " Charleston	50 "	3
" " Macon	97 "	5
" " Montgomery	116 "	6
" " Mobile	138 "	7
" " New Orleans	172 "	9

And all the places on this and other lines of communication in proportion to distance.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block, adjoining Telegraph Office.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—under Odd Fellows Hall.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Board Meets at 11 O'clock.
BANKING HOURS FROM 10 TO 2.
W. H. JONES, Cashier.
F. C. HILL, Teller.

Exchange, Baltimore, Philadelphia and N. York, 1 per ct. premium.

Virginia and South Carolina money Bankable, of the denomination of $5 and upwards.

BANK OF THE STATE.
OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

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Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper,
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Hours of business from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
DISCOUNT DAY, WEDNESDAY.
Board of Directors meet at 10 a. m.

BANK RATES FOR SELLING EXCHANGE.
Sight Checks on New York ½ per cent. Premium.
" " " Philadelp'a ½ " " "
" " " Baltimore ½ " " "

Notes of the South Carolina and Virginia Banks received.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION,
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE,
NORTH CAROLINA.

July 19th, 1850. 83

FEMALE SEMINARY,
Warrenton, N. C.

THE ninth Term of this School will commence on the 15th of January 1851 and terminate the first week in November.

Terms as follows, per session of five months:

Board,	$50 00
English Tuition,	12 00
French,	10 00
German,	10 10
Music on Harp and use of instrument,	35 00
Music on Piano and use of instrument,	10 00
Music on Guitar and use of instrument,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil colors,	15 00
Washing and Fuel,	6 00

Useful and Ornamental Needle work free of charge.

No extra charge whatever will be made. Books, Stationary, &c., furnished at the lowest retail prices.

It is particularly desirable that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session, as studies will then be arranged and classes formed.

All articles of clothing must be marked with the owners name in full.

☞ A circular containing fuller information will be addressed to all persons who may desire it.

DANIEL TURNER.
Warrenton, January 1st, 1851. 5t—1

MUSIC STORE.

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most careful and choice collection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandize, embracing

MUSIC,

a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS,

from the best manufacturers of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordeons, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best Italian Strings. Persons wishing to purchase either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Book; in short, every thing in the Music department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street. K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, December 29th. 6t 1

Law School
AT
HILLSBORO' N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June, following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading Law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the Session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil, as well as lighten the labours of the teacher

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale, of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction will be ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

J. L. BAILEY,
F NASH.
Hillsboro', Dec 31st, 1850. 1 2m

Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL.
Hillsborough, N C

THE exercises of the Caldwell Institute having been discontinued, the subscribers will open a School on the 14th day of January, 1851, in the building lately used by that institution, under their own control and direction.

The course of instruction will be such as to prepare young men thoroughly for the Sophomore class in College, or when a College course is not intended, for the business transactions of life.

The strictest attention will be givan to the moral deportment of the students, and if long experience in the education of youth be a ground of confidence to those who may patronize the School, we promise to use that experience to promote the best interests of those who may be committed to our charge.

Terms in the Classical and Mathematical department, $20; and in English $15 a session in advance.

ALEX. WILSON
RALPH H. GRAVES.
Hillsboro', Dec., 21st, 1850. 103

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from this date, for the issue of a new certificate for 21 shares of the stock of said Bank, in the name of Dr. Isaac Burns, dec'd in the stead of one lost.

Application will also be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the State of North Carolina at the expiration of three months, for the issue of a new Certificate for 10 shares of the Stock of said Bank, in the name of Dr. Isaac Burns dec'd., in the stead of one lost.

E. B. BURNS, Ad'm'r.
Dec. 20th, 1850. 103

Livery Stables!

THE Subscribers, take occasion to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will carry on the business, in all its branches, at the same stand; and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact, every convenience for travelling, in the way of

HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C.,

will be supplied on the most favorable and accomodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, good

HORSES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &C.,
FOR SALE.

And persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the East of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage and favor.

BUFFALOE & COOKE

SOUTHERN REGALIA DEPOT!

P. HORTON KEACH,
No. 91. Main Street, Richmond, Va.,

MANUFACTURER of Masonic, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, American Mechanics, Druids, Red Mens, and all other societies *REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, SIGNALS,* &c., also, *Costumes, Robes, Sashes, Jewels,* and all other Equipments on hand and made to order at short notice.

N. B.—Having secured the services of Mr. HENRY MESEKE, familiarly connected with the different orders, and well known in Baltimore as a *superior workman* in the above line, I am now prepared to compete with any establishment in the U. States, in either style, quality or price.

Orders from abroad respectfully solicited.
December 2nd, 1850.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the Fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
December 4th, 1850. 98

☞ Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Chronicle, Commercial and Journal, Wilmington, Newbernian, Watchman, Salisbury, N. S. Whig, Washington, Old North State, E. City, Petersburg Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald and National Intelligencer, will insert five times, and send their bill to A. S.

AYERS CHERRY PECTORAL.

A fresh supply of Ayers Cherry Pectoral just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO

A Large supply of Linseed Oil just to hand at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

Dec 24th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

BANK OF THE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months—payable at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in January next and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, December 11th, 1850. td 100
Star, Times, and Standard copy.

See R. R. R. R.*

To the Citizens of N. Carolina particularly

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from 35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Raleigh, Nov. S. 1850. 90

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership in a general business as

Booksellers and Stationers,

and will continue to carry on the business under the name and Firm of

POMEROY & O'NEAL.
Raleigh, December 9th, 1850. 99

WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A large supply of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry just received and for sale by

P F PESCUD.
Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present General Assembly of North Carolina, to incorporate the "Brick Shoals Manufacturing Company" in the county of Surry.

November 25th, 1850. w2w

NEW NOVEL!
DAVID COPPERFIELD
COMPLETE, BY
CHARLES DICKENS,

With Illustrations, just received and for sale by POMEROY & O'NEAL.
Dec. 24. 104

SPEECH OF
DAVID A. BARNES, ESQ.,

On the subject of Negro Slavery, delivered in Committee of the whole House, January 7th 1851.

(CONCLUDED.)

The compromise or adjustment consisted of five separate and distinct measures. First, the admission of California as a State in the Union, with a clause in her Constitution prohibiting slavery. Secondly, a bill granting territorial governments to Utah and New Mexico, without the Wilmot Proviso. Thirdly, a bill settling the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico. Fourthly, a bill abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and lastly, a bill more effectually providing for the recapture of fugitive slaves. It is not my purpose to discuss these various bills or to enter into a detailed history of the manner in which they were adopted; neither shall I enter into an elaborate argument for or against them as separate measures. Some of them do not entirely accord with my views, but I regard them as a compromise, adopted for the patriotic purpose of preserving the Union, and as such it is the duty of every good citizen to obey them as the supreme law of the land, and if either a citizen or State resists them it is the duty of the Executive to enforce their execution. The first four bills seem to have been acquiesced in by all sections, notwithstanding the remonstrances made against their adoption. The gentleman from Burke, (Mr. Avery,) says, that "the South has submitted with a sense of degradation." Sir, I was surprised to hear such a declaration.—How can the gentleman, jealous as he says he is of Southern rights, advise a submission to that which he says is degrading? If I thought with the gentleman, I would advise resistance. I hope we shall hear no more of "*submissionist,*" from that quarter. Mr. Chairman, the South has been *wronged* but not *dishonored.* No, sir, we are not nor will not be dishonored. Southern men

"Have souls to whom dishonor's breath is more terrible than death."

The fugitive slave law is now the only source of difficulty—the South contending that it should be faithfully executed, and a portion of the North insisting that it is unconstitutional, and throwing impediments in the way of its execution. Here is the Gordian knot which baffles the skill of the wisest. He who shall succeed in removing this obstacle, will deserve well of his country, and receive her richest blessings. There are organized bodies of men in the Northern States who are constantly making war upon the rights of the South in regard to her peculiar institution. What motives prompt them it is needless to enquire.—The practical enquiry is how can we most successfully resist their machinations, and to this enquiry I shall confine myself to-day.

All of us, Mr. Chairman, I hope have in view the same object—the protection of our rights and honor, and the preservation of this glorious Union. If, therefore, I shall differ with some gentlemen, in regard to the means to accomplish this end, I am not to be regarded as less loyal to the South than they are. Those who make the loudest professions of friendship are not always the last to desert you in a trying hour.

The first remedy proposed is the assertion of the right of a "State as an organized political community to secede or withdraw from the Union." We will first examine if this power exists, and if so, what can be accomplished by asserting it. If those who assert the right hold that it is a constitutional (and they refer to the amended constitution in support of the right) remedy and one which the States reserved to themselves at the adoption of the Federal constitution, then we disagree; but if they simply intend to assert that right which every people have to throw off an oppressive and tyranical government, or one which has exceeded the limits of its authority, then we agree. If each State has the right to withdraw from the Union at pleasure, then we have no National Government. We have simply an alliance, a league between sovereign States which may be broken up at the pleasure of either party. We may be friends or enemies according to the whims or caprice of one State. How would such a government differ from the old confederation? Our fathers saw the weakness of such an alliance and hence they formed a Constitution, in which they declare that "we, the people, (not we the States) in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty, to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America," and in this constitution they extended the authority of the government to the persons of the citizens. I hold that the government of the United States is a government of the people, as much so as the government of North Carolina, and each is independent of the other within its constitutional sphere of action.

Mr. Madison, in the forty-sixth number of the Federalist, in speaking of the attachment of the people to the federal and State governments, says, "notwithstanding the different modes in which they were appointed,

we must consider, both of them as substantially dependant on the great body of citizens of the United States. I assume this position, here, as its respects the first, reserving the proofs for another place.

The federal and State Governments are in fact but different agents and trustees of the people, instituted with different powers and designated for different purposes. The adversaries of the constitution seem to have lost sight of the people altogether, in their reasonings on this subject and to have viewed these different establishments not only as mutual rivals and enemies, but as uncontrolled by any common superior in their efforts to usurp the authority of each other. These gentlemen must be reminded of their error. They must be told, that the ultimate authority wherever the derivative may be found, resides in the people alone; and it will not depend merely on the comparative ambition or address of the different governments, whether either, or which of them, will be able to enlarge its sphere of jurisdiction at the expense of the other."

Again, sir, in support of this doctrine, I quote the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall, delivered in March, 1819, in the case of McCulloch against the State of Maryland, and others. The plaintiff in this case, was the Cashier of a Branch Bank of the United States, located in Baltimore, and resisted the payment of a tax imposed by the Legislature of Maryland on said Bank. In deciding this case, it became necessary to consider the conflicting powers of the government of the Union and its members. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the Court, and among other things, he said: "In discussing this question, the Counsel for the State of Maryland, have deemed it of some importance, in the construction of the Constitution, to consider that instrument not as emanating from the people, but as the act of sovereign and independent States. The powers of the General Government, it has been said, are delegated by the States, who alone are truly sovereign, and must be exercised in subordination to the States, who alone possess supreme dominion. It would be difficult to sustain this proposition. The Convention which framed the Constitution, was, indeed, elected by the State Legislatures. But the instrument, when it came from their hands, was a mere proposal, without obligation or pretension to it. It was reported to the then existing Congress of the United States, with a request that it might "be submitted to a Convention of delegates, chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature, for their assent and ratification." This mode of proceeding was adopted; and by the Convention, by Congress, and by the State Legislatures, the instrument was submitted to the people. They acted upon it in the only manner in which they can act safely, effectively, and wisely, on such a subject, by assembling in Convention. It is true they assembled in their several States—and where else should they have assembled? No political dreamer was ever wild enough to think of breaking down the lines which seperate the States, and of compounding the American people into one common mass. Of consequence when they act, they act in their States. But the measures they adopt, do not, on that account, cease to be the measures of the people themselves, or become the measures of the State governments. From these Conventions, the Constitution derives its whole authority. The government proceeds directly from the people; is "ordained and established" in the name of the people; and is declared to be ordained to form a more perfect Union, &c. The assent of the States in their sovereign capacity, is implied in calling a Convention, and thus submitting that instrument to the people. But the people were at perfect liberty to accept or reject it; and their act was final. It required not the affirmance, and could not be negatived by the State governments. The Constitution, when thus adopted, was of complete obligation, and bound the State sovereignties. It has been said that the people had already surrendered all their powers to the State sovereignties, and had nothing more to give. But surely the question, whether they may resume and modify the powers granted to government, does not remain to be settled in this country.—Much more might the legitimacy of the General Government be doubted, had it been created by the States. The powers delegated to the State sovereignties were to be exercised by themselves, not by a distinct and independent sovereignty, created by themselves. To the formation of a league, such as was the confederation, the State sovereignties were certainly competent. But when "in order to form a more perfect union," it was deemed necessary to change this alliance into an effective government, possessing great and sovereign powers, and acting directly on the people, the necessity of referring it to the people, and deriving its powers directly from them, was felt and acknowledged by all

The government of the Union, then, (whatever may be the influence of this fact on the case,) is emphatically and truly a government of the people. In form and in substance it emanates from them. Its powers are granted by them, and are to be exercised directly on them and for their benefit This government is acknowledged by all to be one of enumerated powers. The principle, that it can exercise only the powers granted to it, would seem too apparent to have required to be enforced by all those arguments which is enlightened friends, while it was depending before the people, found it necessary to urge."

Mr. Chairman, did our fathers who accepted and adopted the federal constitution insist that a State had a right to secede or withdraw at pleasure? No sir, in the convention of this State called to deliberate upon the question of accepting the constitution, Governor Johnson said, the constitution must be the Supreme law of the land, otherwise it will be in the power of any one State to counteract the other States, and withdraw itself from the Union.

These authorities show, most conclusively, if the opinion of these men is of any value, that a State as an organized political community, has no right to secede or withdraw from the Union.—In holding this opinion, I am not advocating one which puts in jeopardy the rights of the South, but on the contrary, one upon which its rights and its preservation may depend. Many of our slaves worth millions of dollars have escaped into northern States. Under a law of Congress passed in pursuance of the constitution, we have a right to go there and re capture them. If this law is resisted it is the duty of the President to enforce it; to do this he has of command the Army and Navy of the U. S. We have a right under the constitution to demand this protection to our rights, and the President has declared that he will enforce the execution of the law at all hazards. If the doctrine of secession is admitted then, we relinquish this remedy and seek others which may be delusive If the doctrine be correct, then one or all of the non slaveholding States have a right to withdraw from the Union, carry with them our property and set us at defiance.

In such a state of things, what remedy would we have! We might shoulder our muskets and march over upon them. But what for? surely not for seceding, for according to the doctrine they have that right, and if right, it is no just cause of war. Now, Mr. Chairman, I put it to every sensible man to say which he prefers in the present state of things—whether to avail himself of the army and navy to enforce his rights, or admit a doctrine which may enable the non-slaveholding States to go out of the Union and carry our property in despite of us. In advocating this doctrine, gentlemen seem to forget that other States may avail themselves of it if adopted.—New York may secede and carry with her President Fillmore and claim his undivided allegiance according to the doctrine set forth in the minority report. Who then would enforce the laws of the Union, and what would President Fillmore do with his oath of office to execute the laws. The gentleman from Burke (Mr. Avery) says a State has a right to absolve a citizen from his oath, but who is prepared to sanction a doctrine so monstrous, except perhaps those wild fanatics who say there is a "higher law" and who make a mental reservation when they take an oath.

No, sir, an oath is an appeal to a higher tribunal than an earthly one, and no human power can absolve us from its obligations. Mr. Chairman, I hesitate not to declare that in my opinion, while the Constitution is observed by Congress and the laws are faithfully executed by the executive, the safest position for the South is in the Union. Then we have the whole power of the government and the countenance and aid of all good and law abiding men, in all sections, to protect us from enemies at home and enemies abroad. The institution of slavery has other enemies than those to be found in our own Country. We have something to fear from abroad. When these blows are aimed at us, I hold that our Northern brethren are bound by the solemn compact entered into, to aid us in warding them off. In *peace* they must respect our rights, in *war* they are bound to aid us in defending them. Is it wise in us then, to assert a doctrine, by which they may absolve themselves from these sacred obligations? No, sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not repudiate it.

Mr. Chairman, the doctrine of secession is erroneous, and if not, it will avail us nothing to assert it at this time There exists at this day a class of politicians like those who opposed the adoption of the Federal Constitution. They feared usurpation They reasoned until they got into an unfathomable abyss "The imagination may range at pleasure till it gets bewildered amidst the labyrinths of an enchanted castle and knows not on which side to turn to escape from the apparitions which itself has raised."

The gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Dobbin, has quoted from the report of Mr. Madison, on the Virginia Resolutions of 98 and 99, with the view of showing that he approved of the doctrine of secession. Now, sir, either the gentleman or myself is mistaken in the meaning of that report. I will read a portion of it in order that Mr. Madison may be heard to speak for himself and explain what he means by a State.

"It is indeed true that the term "States" is sometimes used in a vague sense and sometimes in different senses according to the subject to which it is applied. Thus, it sometimes means the separate sections of territory occupied by the political societies within each; sometimes the particular governments established by those societies; sometimes those societies as organized into those particular governments, and lastly, it means the people composing those political societies, in their highest sovereign capacity. Although it might be wished that the perfection of language admitted less diversity in the signification of the same words, yet little inconvenience is produced by it where the true sense can be collected with certainty from the different applications. In the present instance, whatever different construction of the term "States," in the resolution may have been entertained, all will at least concur in that last mentioned; because in that sense, the Constitution was submitted to the "States," in that sense the "States" ratified it, and in that sense of the term "States" that they are consequently parties to the compact from which the powers of the Federal Government result."

Again, sir, I will quote from the speech of Mr. Madison in reply to Patrick Henry in the Virginia Convention, to show that the gentleman from Cumberland has mistaken his views.

"This Government is not completely consolidated, nor is it entirely federal. Who are the parties to it? The people—but not the people as composing one great body—but the people as composing thirteen sovereignties." It is of a complicated nature, and this complication, I trust, will be found to exclude the evils of absolute consolidation, as well as of a mere confederacy. A government that relied on thirteen independent sovereignties, for the means of its existence, is a solecism in theory, and a mere nullity in practice. Is it consistent with reason that such a government can promote the happiness of any people?"

The gentleman from Cumberland, I hope, is now convinced, that he has misconceived the opinions of Mr. Madison.

Mr. Chairman, I will proceed to state what I consider the true theory of our government on this subject. I regard the constitution and laws of the United States passed in pursuance thereof as the supreme law of the land, and as such it is the duty of every citizen and every State implicitly to obey them If, however, the government of the United States steps beyond the limits prescribed by the constitution, then its laws thus passed are neither binding on a State or citizen. I refer to the opinion of Alexander Hamilton. "If individuals enter into a state of society, the laws of that society must be the supreme regulator of their conduct. If a number of political societies enter into a larger political society, the laws which the latter may enact, pursuant to the powers entrusted to it by the constitution, must necessarily be supreme over those societies and the individuals of whom they are composed. It would otherwise be a mere treaty, dependent on the good faith of the parties, and not a government which is only another word for political power and supremacy. But it will not follow from this doctrine that acts of the larger society, which are not pursuant to its constitutional powers, but which are invasions of the residuary authorities of the smaller societies, will become the supreme law of the land. These will be merely acts of usurpation and will deserve to be treated as such"

Chief Justice Marshall says, "the Government of the United States, then, though limited in its powers is supreme; and its laws when made in pursuance of the constitution form the supreme law of the land, "anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The people of the United States have a government peculiar in its character. It was formed after no model. They have, so to speak, two governments, one national in its character, of enumerated powers, exercising a supervision over the interest of all; the other, local in its character, and guarding the interest of a particular community. Each within its sphere, is independent of the other—yet mutually dependent for harmonious action. It may be asked what protection we have from usurpation. We have that inherent right, which every people and every community has to throw off an oppressive government, and this right belongs to us as individuals. I, therefore, Congress shall pass an unconstitutional law, or withhold from us our constitutional rights, it is our duty to use all constitutional means to obtain those rights, and when these fail, then to assert that inherent and inalienable right, to establish a government, which will the better secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

The second remedy proposed to prevent Northern aggression, is by the majority of the Committee, which is in these words: "Resolved, that it is expedient to impose an ad valorem tax upon all articles of merchandise, of the growth, manufacture or product of non-slaveholding States, which shall be brought into, and be offered for sale within, this State, from and after the first day of August next, provided, however, the Governor shall be authorized and required by and with the advice of the Council of State, to suspend the execution of such law, until the meeting of the next General Assembly, if it shall appear that the fugitive slave act hath been faithfully executed." My objection to this is fourfold.

First. I doubt the constitutionality of such a law. I think it repugnant to the second clause of the tenth section of the first article of the constitution of the United States, which declares that "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws." This doctrine was fully discussed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Brown and others, against the State of Maryland, to which I refer gentlemen who have doubts on this subject.

Secondly. The people of the South are an agricultural and not a manufacturing people, and this tax will fall upon them, for the doctrine is true, that the consumer pays the tariff or duty, when there is no competition, and hence it will weaken slavery in the South, by exciting hostility to it here among those who have this tax to pay.

Thirdly. This law will alienate the affections of our friends at the North, and thereby strengthen the power of fanaticism.

Fourthly. The Resolution proposes to leave it optionary with the Governor and Council to suspend the operation of this law, thereby entrusting the power of legislation to the Executive, which requires the different departments, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, to be separate and distinct from each other.

Mr. Chairman, to the Resolutions of the majority, (except the latter) I give my cordial assent, and upon them, I am prepared to stand.

Northern fanaticism has encroached far enough upon our rights. We must now meet them with a firm, manly, and temperate resolve to resist farther encroachments at all hazards, and to the last extremity.

I proceed now to consider the report and resolutions of the Minority of the Committee, and I shall do so in a sprit of kindness, for I have a high regard for those gentlemen, and regret that my judgment should differ from theirs upon any question, and particularly one in which we feel a common interest. This report asserts, that since the establishment of the Constitution of the United States, there has existed two parties in the country, "one contending that the government created by that instrument, is a consolidated government with no limit to its powers but its sovereign will and pleasure." Now, sir, I should be pleased to know what party or respectable statesman ever held such a doctrine. I suppose they mean the old federal party. If so, I deny the correctness of the statement, if Alexander Hamilton is a true exponent of the doctrines of that party. I very respectfully refer these gentlemen to the federalist, in order that they may learn what the federal doctrines were. The doctrines stated by the Committee have never been held by any party, at any period of our history, since the formation of the Constitution. It is true, sir, that before that period there were persons in favor of forming a *consolidated* government, and this fact, I suppose, led the draftsman of this report into so great an error.

Again, sir, this report asserts the doctrine, that a bare majority of the people of North Carolina, acting through the organized authorities of the State, have the right to secede or withdraw from the Union, and in such an event, would be entitled to the sole and undivided allegiance of all her citizens. Are we prepared to avow this doctrine? It will do no good, but will be a just cause of alarm to a large number of our citizens, who honestly entertain a different opinion.

Again, Mr. Chairman, these gentlemen propose as a remedy the amendment of the Constitution, and ask, "if we cannot trust the justice and fairness of our countrymen with the task of amending it." What a visionary proposition? If the fairness and justice of our countrymen will not induce them to yield to us acknowledged constitutional rights, how can we expect them to enlarge those rights by Constitutional amendments? Such a hope is vain and delusive.—We must stand by the Constitution as it is—there is danger in proposing amendments. They say the "Constitution is the greatest triumph of human intellect and virtue," and yet they propose to amend it, as if that would give it more vigor, or inspire northern fanatics with greater respect for it. Our rights are sufficiently guarded in the constitution, if faithfully carried out. If however, fanaticism becomes too strong and overrides the constitution, then it will cease to give protection, and will no longer be entitled to our allegiance. In such an hour we will present an undived front, and bravely meet the foe.

Mr. Chairman, I entertain the pleasing hope that our northern brethren will retrace their steps, and cease to agitate this alarming subject. If my voice could reach them, I would appeal to them in the name of our common origin and common history, by the memories of the sainted dead, and in view of the calamities which may await us—to pause—to hesitate. My vision is too short to see beyond the curtain that encircles the Union, but rather than be dishonored, I am prepared to raise that curtain and trust to the future.

Mr. Chairman, I should prove false to the promptings of my heart, were I to conclude without uttering my attachment to the Union of these States. From my boyhood I have been taught "to cherish a cordial and habitual attachment to it," and to "distrust the patriotism of those who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bonds." It is enshrined within the inmost recesses of my heart. What glorious results have followed from its establishment? More than twenty millions of freemen now enjoy its blessings. It is the beacon light which has lighted up the pathway of freemen in every clime. Is this light soon to be extinguished—can it be that

"Thou America whose ever golden fields,
Ploughed by the sun-beams solely, would suffice
For the world's granary; thou who sky heaven gilds
With brighter stars, and robes with deeper blue;
Thou in whose pleasant places summer builds
Her palace, in whose cradle Empire grew"—
that thou art soon to stand
"A noble wreck in ruinous perfection."
Forbid it heaven, forbid it my countrymen.

Mr. Chairman, hope springs up buoyant in the soul Reason and patriotism will triumph over fanaticism

"The genius of my country shall arise,
A cedar towering over the wilderness,
Lovely in all its branches to all eyes,
Fragrant as fair, and recognised afar,
Wafting its native incense through the skies."

DAILY REGISTER.

DAILY ISSUE.

Friday Morning, Jan. 24th.

THE SENATE,

On yesterday afternoon, had the Cherokee Relief Bill under consideration and discussion. It was amended, and laid on the table.

The Free Suffrage Bill was taken up on its 3rd reading, but no vote had been taken at the time of the evening recess. Mr. Haughton offered as an amendment, the Bill for submitting the question of Convention or no Convention to the People—but it was voted down.

The action of the Senate shall be fully noticed in our next. The final vote will probably be taken to night, (Thursday;) but, as our paper has necessarily to go to press before the adjournment of the Senate, we shall not be able to announce the result in this paper.

A CALL FOR INFORMATION.

It will be seen, from the House Proceedings, of yesterday, that the Democracy refused, virtually, to grant a call for information from Gov. Reid, as to what answer, if any, he has made to the communications of the Governor of South Carolina and the President of the Nashville Convention. Why this is so, we are at no great loss to determine. One would have thought, however, that, as His Excellency, in transmitting these communications, declined to suggest any action for the Legislature, when he had been so ready to *dictate* in other particulars, where popular favor was to be courted, his friends would have at least allowed the General Assembly the *privilege* of calling for information as to the course *he* had adopted. It is a subject in which the People have and feel an interest, and in relation to which, their wishes should be gratified.

The "Fayetteville Observer," by the way, comments upon a significant fact in connection with these communications. Gov. Means' letter is dated "Columbia, S. C., 21 Dec. 1850," and is addressed to "His Excellency, David S. Reid, Governor of the State of North Carolina." Gov. McDonald's letter is dated "Marietta, Geo., 2d Dec. 1850," and is addressed "to Governor Reid." It would hardly be fair to accuse these dignitaries of ignorance of the fact that Gov. Reid did not enter upon his office until the first of January. They doubtless knew this; but, expecting no favor to their disunion purposes from Gov. Manly, they addressed their official communications to David S. Reid, a private citizen, and David S. Reid, as soon as he gets into office, viz: on the 2d of January, obtrudes his private correspondence on the Legislature. These documents were withheld until Gov. Reid was inaugurated; or, what seems even more likely, were sent to him before he was in office—an insult to the actual Executive of the State, which the Legislature, no matter what its politics, ought to have had spirit enough to resent.

☞ See Mr. Brown's advertisement of Pickled Oysters in another column. They are put up in jars, hermetically sealed, and can be easily transported.—Members of the Legislature, and strangers, will find them conveniently put up for that purpose, should they wish to take any of them home.

OHIO U. S. SENATOR.—The whig caucus of the Ohio Legislature have nominated Mr. Ewing for the short term, and after five ballots, on the 16th failed to nominate him for the long term. Hiram Griswold had the highest vote, and would probably be nominated.

LITERARY NOTIC

Earnestness, or Incidents in the ...*lish Bishop; by Charles B. Taylor* ...*of "Lady Mary." "Margaret," &c* ...*qual to an interesting little book,* ...*ness, by the same author. The Rev* ...*ler is a clergyman of the church of* ...*zealous advocate of her claims; but,* ...*a man of enlarged views, and a tru*... *His aim is a high and noble one, a*... *while the press teems with works of* ...*only to corrupt and demoralize, we* ...*endeavor to aid the cause of truth* ...*presenting it in so pleasing and att*... *The characters of Bishop Temple a*... *and daughter, are beautifully drawn* ...*enter into that "inner life"—the* ...*temptations which every christian* ...*We feel that he has portrayed wha*... *to be*, rather than what *he is*. We ... *mend this, as well as the other religi*... *same author, to the reading public.*

Facts in a Clergyman's Life; b... *Taylor.*—Another volume by the s... *as in the former case, the creations* ... *but scenes which he really witnesse*... *to his parochial duties. They are* ... *of them deeply interesting. We* ... *man, if we do not feel a sincere sym*... *the touching stories which he relat*... *ought to be to draw our hearts ou*... *wards those who are suffering and* ... *our reach.*

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STATE LEGISL...

HOUSE OF COMM...

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The following bills and reso... the second time and passed: a l... the Murfresboro' Joint Stock Bu... a bill to amend act passed in the... tled an act to incorporate the to... a bill to incorporate Fulton Lodg... cient York Masons; a bill to in... road from the town of Jefferson ... Gap Civi; a bill to incorporate ... Taylorsville Plank Road Comp... peal so much of an act entitled a... improve the road from Stone's ... Virginia line, as applies to the Co... a bill to improve the navigation ... Creek in the County of Robeson; ... the building of a Toll bridge ov... the county of Caswell and to in... pany for that purpose; a bill to ... section of an act entitled an act ... collection and management of t... State; a bill in relation to the ex... al process; a bill to provide for ... agricultural survey of the State ... moved to lay the bill on the ta... the ayes and noes. The House ... the table by ayes 31, noes 57. ... cated with much warmth by Mc... M. Saunders, Avery, Flemming ... D. F. Caldwell and opposed by ... The bill being put on its third ... by a yes 47, noes 39]: a bill to ... vestment of trust funds in the bo... of the State; a bill to amend the ... chapter Revised Statutes concern... dren; a bill to extend the time of ... mesne conveyances, powers of ... solutions providing for the publi... records and for other purposes; ... motion of Mr. Avery, so as t... publication of the records of t... gress of the State from 1776 to ... tion of Mr. S. J. Person, so as ... publicat on of 1000 copies of ea...

The following resolutions we... time and laid on the table: res... certain inalienable rights of he... of which is tyranny, by ayes ... resolutions on repudiation by a...

The bill to emancipate James ... was rejected by ayes 38, noes 4...

The bill more effectually to ... spirit of insurrection and the c... lious publications in the State, ... time and referred to the Comm... ciary.

The bill more effectually to p... ding with slaves was read th... Messrs. Steele and Rayner adv... and Messrs S. P. Hill, McLea... ed it.

The bill was rejected by ayes ... N. P. Mathis was excused from ... for the session from Friday ne... clock,

The House adjourned.

SENATE.

THURS...

Mr. Clark, a resolution ... public printing. Read 1st t...

Mr. McMillan, a bill to p... of Onslow, which was read ... rules being suspended, was ... times and ordered to be eng...

On motion of Mr. G. W... bill to amend the Constituti... made the special order for ... hour of 4 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. Kelly, ... ting Judges of the Court of ... ter Sessions by the people a... was taken up and read 2d ... mended, on motion of Mr. ... ding the following as an a... viz:

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freemen now enjoy its blessings.
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every clime. Is this light soon to
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REGISTER.

DAILY ISSUE.

Morning, Jan. 24th.

THE SENATE,

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Brown's advertisement of Pickled
her column. They are put up in jars,
aled, and can be easily transported.—
Legislature, and strangers, will find
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ze any of them home.

SENATOR.—The whig caucus
egislature have nominated Mr.
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ICth failed to nominate him
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and would probably be nomina-

LITERARY NOTICES.

Earnestness, or Incidents in the Life of an English Bishop; by Charles B. Taylor, A. M., Author of "Lady Mary," "Margaret," &c.—This is the sequal to an interesting little book, called Thankfulness, by the same author. The Rev. Charles B. Tayler is a clergyman of the church of England, and is a zealous advocate of her claims; but, at the same time, a man of enlarged views, and a truly christian spirit. His aim is a high and noble one, and we rejoice that while the press teems with works of fiction which tend only to corrupt and demoralize, we have some, who endeavor to aid the cause of truth and religion, by presenting it in so pleasing and attractive a manner. The characters of Bishop Temple and his lovely wife and daughter, are beautifully drawn, but he does not enter into that "inner life"—those struggles and temptations which every christian must experience. We feel that he has portrayed what a christian *ought to be*, rather than what *he is*. We can cordially commend this, as well as the other religious novels by the same author, to the reading public.

Facts in a Clergyman's Life; by Rev. Charles B. Taylor.—Another volume by the same author—not as in the former case, the creations of the imagination, but scenes which he really witnessed, while attending to his parochial duties. They are various, and many of them deeply interesting. We are less than human, if we do not feel a sincere sympathy in some of the touching stories which he relates, and the effect ought to be to draw our hearts out in kindness towards those who are suffering and sorrowful within our reach.

(These books to be found at Turner's.)

STATE LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22d.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Jones introduced a resolution in favor of J. F. Hoke, Sheriff of Alamance. Read 1st time and referred.

BILLS ON 2ND READING.

The following bills and resolutions were read the second time and passed: a bill to incorporate the Murfresboro' Joint Stock Building Company; a bill to amend act passed in the year 1831, entitled an act to incorporate the town of Gatesville, a bill to incorporate Fulton Lodge No. 99 of Ancient York Masons; a bill to improve the public road from the town of Jefferson to the village of Gap Civi; a bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Taylorsville Plank Road Company; a bill to repeal so much of an act entitled an act to open and improve the road from Stone's old place to the Virginia line, as applies to the County of Forsythe; a bill to improve the navigation of Raft Swamp Creek in the County of Robeson; a bill to authorize the building of a Toll bridge over Dan River in the county of Caswell and to incorporate a company for that purpose; a bill to amend the 50th section of an act entitled an act to provide for the collection and management of the revenue of the State; a bill in relation to the execution of criminal process; a bill to provide for a geological and agricultural survey of the State. [Mr. Bridgers moved to lay the bill on the table and called for the ayes and noes. The House refused to lay on the table by ayes 31, noes 57. The bill was advocated with much warmth by Messrs. Rayner, R. M. Saunders, Avery, Flemming, T. J. Person and D. F. Caldwell and opposed by Mr. Brogden.—The bill being put on its third reading, it passed by ayes 47, noes 39]: a bill to authorize the investment of trust funds in the bonds and certificates of the State; a bill to amend the 4th section, 3rd chapter Revised Statutes concerning Bastard Children; a bill to extend the time of registering grants, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney &c.; resolutions providing for the publication of Colonial records and for other purposes. (Amended, on motion of Mr. Avery, so as to provide for the publication of the records of the Provincial Congress of the State from 1775 to 1787, and, on motion of Mr. S. J. Person, so as to provide for the publication of 1000 copies of each].

The following resolutions were read the second time and laid on the table: resolutions declaring certain inalienable rights of freemen, a violation of which is tyranny, by ayes 62, noes 20; and resolutions on repudiation by ayes 69, noes 16.

The bill to emancipate James Laugford, a slave, was rejected by ayes 38, noes 49.

The bill more effectually to provide against a spirit of insurrection and the circulation of seditious publications in the State, was read the 2nd time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill more effectually to provide against trading with slaves was read the second time—Messrs. Steele and Rayner advocated its passage and Messrs S. P. Hill, McLean and Scott opposed it.

The bill was rejected by ayes 18, noes 50. Mr N. P. Mathis was excused from further attendance for the session from Friday next, and at 11 o'clock,

The House adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 23rd.

Mr. Clark, a resolution respecting the public printing. Read 1st time.

Mr. McMillan, a bill to protect the patrol of Onslow, which was read 1st time, and the rules being suspended, was read 2d and 3d times and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. G. W. Caldwell, the bill to amend the Constitution of N. C., was made the special order for this day, at the hour of 4 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. Kelly, the bill for electing Judges of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions by the people and other purposes was taken up and read 2d time. It was amended, on motion of Mr. Woodfin, by adding the following as an additional section, viz:

Be it further enacted, that a majority of the Justices in any county, in Court assembled, may adopt or reject the provisions of this act, provided that if any county shall adopt the provisions of this act, the Judge and Associate Justices for said county shall hold their office for the term for which they may have been elected. This bill was further amended and passed its 2d reading.

On motion of Mr. Woodfin, the Senate took up the bill to incorporate the Western Bank in Greensboro'; it was amended and passed its 3d reading by a vote of ayes 31, noes 14.

On motion of Mr Woodfin, the title of the bill was so amended as to read, "a bill to increase the Capital of the Bank of Cape Fear."

On motion of Mr Cannady, the bill concerning the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Company was made the special order for 7 o'clock this evening.

On motion of Mr. Lillington, the Senate took up the bill to amend an act passed in 1848–'49, for the establishment of an Insane Asylum in the State. It was read 3d time, amended and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to incorporate the Newbern and Central R. R. Company, was read 3d time, amended, and rejected by a vote of ayes 14, noes 29.

The vote was afterwards reconsidered.

The bill to amend the act establishing a board of Directors for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, was read 3d time and ordered to be engrossed

The bill relative to the purchasers of Cherokee lands, security of debts due the State, &c., was read 3d time.

Mr Caldwell offered the amendment hitherto offered by him as an additional section.

Pending the consideration of the same, the Senate took a recess.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Cockerham offered a resolution that, after this hour, no member shall speak on any one question, more than ten minutes, the first time, or more than five, the second time, except by leave of the House. Adopted by ayes 55, noes 45.

Mr. Holland presented a memorial praying the repeal of the law abrogating jury trials in Cleveland county.

Mr. Cherry, the petition of Wm. Smith, a free colored man of the city of Raleigh, praying the Legislature to memorialize Congress to set apart a portion of the public lands for free persons of color. Laid on the table.

Mr. W. Hill introduced a resolution, providing that the Public Treasurer shall subscribe for 2000 shares to the Stock of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, on condition that the Company transfer to the State 2000 shares in the stock of their road. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Rayner introduced a resolution, inquiring of His Excellency, Gov. Reid, whether he had made any reply to the Governor of South Carolina, communicating the proceedings of the Legislature of said State on the subject of a Southern Congress; to the President of the Nashville Convention; or to the communication of the Governor of Vermont, transmitting the Peace resolutions of the Legislature of said State, and if so, to communicate a copy of such replies to the Legislature.

Mr. Avery opposed these resolutions as they implied a censure upon Gov. Reid, and he thought that these communications had been sent by Gov. Reid to the Legislature, in order that that body might take such action as might be deemed proper.

Mr. Flemming opposed them on the same grounds.

Mr. Rayner said that no censure was intended upon Gov. Reid, nor could it be fairly implied from these resolutions. He had offered them for the purpose of obtaining information, as he thought that replies ought to have been made, but he did not know that they had.

Mr. R. M. Saunders asked what kind of reply he would desire the Governor to make?

Mr. Rayner eloquently replied, such as the Governor of a free, independent and patriotic State ought to make in the present State of the Country.

Mr. Avery moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Carried by ayes 48, noes 36.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. R. M. Saunders, from committee on the Judiciary, reported the following bills and recommended their passage, and they passed 2nd reading: a bill concerning pilots—ayes 70, noes 30; a bill to extend the right of appeals in certain cases; a bill to amend an act of 1848–'49 entitled an act more effectually to prevent the selling or giving away spirituous liquors near places of public worship.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, the bill to repeal an act passed at the last session, entitled an act to amend 48th chap. of the Revised Statutes, concerning fences, so far as relates to Meherrin River in Hertford County, was taken up, read the 2nd and 3rd times and passed.

Mr. A. H. Caldwell, from same committee, reported favorably the bill to incorporate the Western Mutual Insurance Company, which passed its 2nd reading.

The unfinished business of yesterday, being the revenue bill reported from the committee on Finance, was taken up, and after some time spent in the consideration of the bill, the hour having arrived

The House took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Eaton, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the following bills and recommended their passage: a bill concerning Plank and Turnpike Roads. [Amended and read 2nd and 3rd time and passed;] a bill concerning orders of publication.

Mr. Avery, from the same Committee, reported the following bills and recommended their passage: a bill to provide for the incorporation of companies to construct Plank Roads, and companies to construct Turnpike Roads. Amended and rejected—Ayes 49. Noes 56.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of the morning, that being the revenue bill reported from the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Rayner spoke at some length showing the probable liabilities and receipts of the State, and declaring that it was his sincere desire to adopt such measures as would raise a sufficient amount to meet all the liabilities of the State, and he offered a bill as a substitute for the whole bill of the Committee. He explained the provisions of the bill with considerable minuteness.

The House took a recess.

Rhigas' Exhibition.—The feats and experiments which the Great Rhigas is nightly performing at Bosher's Hall, (corner of Main and Ninth streets,) are truly extraordinary, and should be witnessed by all who can appreciate such things. He certainly pushes a sword blade, twenty-four inches in length down his throat, and there lets it remain for a few moments! There is no deception about it. He equipoises vertically a *bayoneted* musket,—the sharp point of the bayonet resting upon his forehead. He then transfers the musket to his teeth, and makes it whirl like a top! He performs a number of other remarkable feats. Go and see him.

Rich. Rep. Jan. 4.

MARKET HALL.

FOR ONE NIGHT MORE.

THE GREAT RHIGAS!

THE PRINCE OF EQUILIBRISTS!

FROM PARIS.

AND MR. JERRY MERRIFIELD!

The best Comic Singer in America!!

[Late of Barnum's Museum, N. Y.]

☞ Price of admission 50 cents.

Doors open at 6½. Performances commence at 7½ precisely.

ON COMMISSION.

84 JARS Pickled Oysters, which will be sold, either wholesale or retail. Terms cash.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville street.

Raleigh, Jan. 24th, 1851. 8

Proposals for Stamps.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
JANUARY 16, 1851.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 4th day of March next for furnishing stamps for the use of the post offices in the United States for four years from the first day of April next, when ordered by the Department, of the following descriptions, viz:

The name of the office and State in circular form, cut from a solid block of hardened steel, and made in such manner as to admit of letters and figures to designate the month and day, with a thumb screw to keep such letters and figures in place. Such stamp, and the letters composing the same, to be of the same size as those now manufactured and in use. A turned mahogany handle of the same like size to be securely fastened to said stamp. The months of the year abbreviated so as to contain but three letters each, of the same size, now in use, and to be cut from solid blocks of hardened steel. Figures, for the days of the month, from "1" to "31," inclusive, to be made of like hardened metal, and of the size last aforesaid.

Also, stamps with the words "paid" and "free" of the form of those now in use.

Also, stamps with figures denoting the rates of postage, and similar to those now in use.

All of the above stamps to be made of hardened steel.

The proposals must also contain seperate bids for the circular stamps, with the months and figures.

Also, for each separate piece for the days of the month.

Also, for complete sets of months and figures.

Also, for each separate piece with the words "paid" and "free."

Also, for each separate piece with the figures denoting the rates of postage. The making of the different sets will not, however, be given, to different contractors, but the proposal for the whole which is deemed most favorable to the Department will be accepted. The Department reserves to itself the right to reject all proposals if the price is deemed extravagant.

Specimens of the various kinds of stamps required can be seen at the appointment office of this Department.

N. K. HALL,
Postmaster General.

Jan. 17, 1851. 8 w7w

FAIRLIANT LOTTERIES.

J. W. Maury & Co., Managers.

FOR FEBRUARY, 1851.

$35.000!

$20,214! $3,307!

13 drawn numbers out of 78!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 13, for 1851,
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday,
February 1st, 1851.

Splendid Scheme!

1 Prize of 35,000, 1 of 20,214 8 of 3,307, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 700, 10 Prizes of 400.
&c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5,00—Quarters $2,50—

Certificates of packages of 26 Whole tickets			120 00
Do.	do.	of 26 Half	60 00
Do,	do.	of 26 Quarter	30 00

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

J. W. MAURY & CO.
Alexandria, Va.

PHILADELPHIA.

SPRING TRADE, 1851.

J. N. DICKSON & CO.

152 *Market St., and* 23 *Merchant St.*

IMPORTERS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STAPLE DRY GOODS!

THE undersigned offer to Southern, Western and South-western Merchants, for the coming season, a very desirable assortment of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

many of which are of their own importation.

Irish Linens, manufactured to order; Jaconets, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Mulls, Corded Muslins; a variety of Fancy Muslins, Ginghams, &c., manufactured to order.

French, English and American Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Summer Coatings and Dress Goods, embracing Lawns, Mousselines de Laine, Figured Muslins, Alpaccas, &c. Spool cotton and Satin Finish Patent Thread.

Manufactured to order, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. in great variety.

We also offer a complete list of

AMERICAN DRY GOODS.

Brown and Bleached Cottons, Negro Goods, Servants Stripes and Plaids,

An extensive variety of Tweeds, Jeans, Coatings, Pantaloonery, Tickings, Hickory Stripes, &c. of Philadelphia Manufacture.

Plain, Colored and Striped Osnaburgs. A general Assortment of Notions.

Our Stock will be general, and will present inducements to good and prompt Men.

J. N. DICKSON & CO.

January 21st, 1851. 3m 7

Daguerreotype Portraits,

OF surprising beauty and accuracy can be obtained at

WEEKS & GRIFFIN'S
Locomotive Daguerrean Gallery
IN THE REAR OF
Messrs. Pomeroy & O'Neal's
BOOKSTORE.

Citizens and Strangers are invited to call and examine some choice specimens of this most beautiful and wonderful art. An opportunity is now offered of obtaining portraits in a style and finish unattainable at any other establishment in the State.

"The pictures we have seen are of a superior finish, with a remarkable softness of tone, and lifelike expression of the eye."—*Deaf Mute.*

"We advise all who wish to secure a good likenesses to give them a call, as they have been engaged in the study and practice of the Photographic Art from its earliest commencement, and possess advantages rarely to be met with.—*Farmville (Va.) Rep.*

January 18th 1851.

Dress and Frock Coats.

100, JUST OPENED, of all qualities well cut and extremely well made.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

LADIES White Kid Slippers
do do Satin do
do Black Kid do
do do do Walking Shoes.

Just received by R. TUCKER & SON

Oct. 21, 1850.

NORTHERN HOPS!

JUST received, 2 Bales fresh Northern Hops, at 20 cts. a pound.

L. B. WALKER.

Yeast Powders.

Try a Box if you want good Buckwheat and Batter Cakes; for sale by.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Beckwith's Anti-dyspeptic Pills.

A FRESH supply just received, for sale in large or small quantities, by

P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

Raleigh, Nov. 11th, 1850. 91

NEW BOOK STORE,

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

No, 16, Fayetteville St., Nearly Opposite the Post Office.

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books, generally, Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationery of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices; prices which we are confident must give entire satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.

Dec., 9th, 1850. 95

☞ A fresh supply of

NILES & SON'S

Imitation Stitch Boots.

Just received by

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, Jan. 20th, 1851. 7

TEACHER WANTED.

AT "Elba," an Academy which it is proposed to open on the 1st Monday in February next. We want one fully prepared to teach the languages, as well as the various branches of English, with Mathematics. We shall require satisfactory evidence to be given both as to capacity and high moral standing. Applicants will state their terms. Address W. H. WILLS.

Brinkleyville, Jan., 21st, 1851. 3w-7

New Music Book.

CANTICA LAUDIS, or the American book of Church Music. By Lowell Mason and Geo. Webb.

ALSO

THE HOME ALTAR.

AN Appeal in behalf of Family Worship, with Prayers and Hymns, for family use. By the Rev. Charles F. Deems.

H. D. TURNER.

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this City, in December next,

A MUSIC STORE,

where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music, and Musical Instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 89 tf

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, having made arrangemen with Mrs. Frances Wilson of Norfolk, will be in the receipt of a regular supply of the finest

Norfolk Oysters,

together with fresh fish, smoked beef, beef tongues, and other rare luxuries, and he flatters himself, by using his best exertions to please, to receive a liberal support.

His regular supply of Oysters will commence about the 1st of November, and continue through the season.

He has engaged a part of **Mr. Willis Scott's** house on the corner of Market Square and Wilmington Street, where he will be pleased to receive the orders of Mrs. Wilson's former friends and customers.

H. J. POWELL.

Raleigh, October 25th, 1850.

BUSINESS COATS.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats; just opened—at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Nov. 15th, 1850. 92

Wanted.

A GOOD House-maid. Enquire at this office.

Raleigh, Aug. 6th, 1850. 63 3t

FORWARDING.

I WILL attend to the forwarding of all Goods at Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the usual commission; and will, in all cases, forward by first boat without reference to *lines*. All orders for purchasers will be strictly attended to. Direct to care of

W. BRANSON,
Fayetteville and Wilmington.

April16, 1850. 31 tf

English, Goshen, and Parmesan Chees, just to hand

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh September 21st, 1850. 76

MYER'S CELEBRATED CHEWing Tobacco; Imported Cigars of different Brands. Just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

October 8th, 1850. 81

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS.

JUST received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 17, 1850. 66

PRIME SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

And the best Imported Cigars,

MAY BE FOUND AT

HENRY KEIM'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries'

1 Doz. Guitars, on hand, from $1 to $35.
4 Doz. Violins, from $1 to $25.
A Variety of Accordeons.

HENRY KEIM.

Nov. 24th, 1850. 95

NEGRO CLOTHING.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their ervants to supply

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Oct. 12, 1850. 82

N. PERRY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

SYCAMORE STREET,

3 doors above Bank, PETERBURG, Va.

SUPERIOR

Ready Made Clothing,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S
UNDER DRESS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS,
CRAVATS, STOCKS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUSPENDERS,
UMBRELLAS. TRUNKS, &c.

September 8th, 1850. 73 tf.

TO PAINTERS.

The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion.

CONTAINING Rules and Regulations in Everything relating to the Arts of Painting, Gilding, Varnishing and Glass Staining.

H. D. TURNER.

FRESH HOPS.

CROP of 1850, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, December 3rd, 1850. 97

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

OF the best quality may be found at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

November 21st. 94

BEAUTIFUL FANCY SILK VESTS.

Doz. of decidedly the prettiest styles in market.

At HARDING & CO'S.

Raleigh, Nov. 14th, 1850. 93

SARATOGA WATER.

IN Quarts and Pints, just received and for sale a the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

2000 Acres of Land.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his land lying within three miles of Raleigh, on both sides of the road to Fayetteville.

The above land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Tobacco or Cotton, is well watered and healthy, and can be advantageously divided into three or four tracts, to suit small farmers, or residences for persons from the lower country.

Notes at interest, or Young Negroes will be received in Payment.

Persons desirous of seeing the above land will call on the Subscriber, or, in his absence, his Brother on the Premises.

JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

Sept, 23rd, 1850. 6w 77

S. F. PHILLIPS,

ATTENDS THE COURTS in the Counties of Orange, Alamance, Wake and Chatham.

apel ChHill, N. C., May 24, 1849. 24

TEA! TEA! TEA!

IMPERIAL, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Nov. 21st, 1850. 94

TO INVALIDS.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medicinal purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshalls and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

Nov. 21st. 94

CLOTHING BAZAAR.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Fashionable Clothing.

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

THE subscriber enters the field of competition with a large and well selected assortment of ll the new styles of Fashionable Garments for the Fall and Winter Trade. Determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the 'Clothing Bazaar,' every effort has been made to produce styles of Clothing well adapted to this market; from the very lowest price to the finest quality of Clothing. Customers can depend upon finding our garments well made, however low the price.

Merchants are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined not to be undersold by any house in the trade.

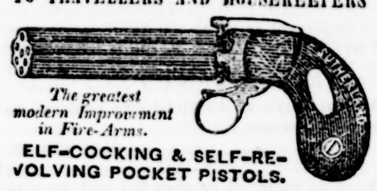
The fancy Department is full, embracing English French and Italian Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, &c, which will be sold at the lowest prices, by

N. PERRY.

Petersburg, Sept 8th. 1850, tf 73

SELF-PROTECTORS,

TO TRAVELLERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS



The greatest modern Improvement in Fire-Arms.

ELF-COCKING & SELF-REVOLVING POCKET PISTOLS.

DAILY EXPECTED, a large importation of fine Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot-Bags, Bird-bags, &c., &c., all which will be sold low.

C. B. ROOT.

MUSTARD.

ENGLISH, French and American, of superior quality. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

21st, 93

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior **Cigars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,** are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 21st. 94

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

CONSISTING of Jackets and Pantaloons, attached and detached Over Coats, &c. To which we invite the attention of the Ladies.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

October 14. 84

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

NO. 2, Vol. 11, S. C. Reports, being the decisions at the August Term, has just been issued from this Office.

November 26th, 1850.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

Cedar Rock, Franklin County, N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, Principal,
C. H. STOCKWELL, Assistant.

THE Spring Term for 1851, will commence on the 13th day of January. The New Academy will be dedicated on that day. The Students are earnestly requested to be present. For a circular containing particulars, apply to the Principal at Belford P. O., Nash County.

December 14th, 1850. tlFeb 1

Heartt & Litchford

DEALERS IN STAPLE and FA Y DRY GOODS.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 83

Wm. G. Browne,

Portrait and Miniature Painter,

TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS

RALEIGH.

Rooms open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1850. 94

To my Town & Country friends.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Town and Country friends to his stock of Family Groceries, which he is determined to sell on as good terms as any one in the place. Among his stock may be found,

80 Bbbls. best Petersburg Flour—whole and half barrels.

2 Hhds. Bright and Dry P. R. Sugar,
5 bbls. do do N. O. do
6 do Crushed do
5 do Clarified do
4 do Pulverized do
1 Package best Loaf do
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffe,
Imperial and Black Tea, a fine article.
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm candles,
Washing and Fancy Soaps,
Crane's Wash mixture—a superior article,
A fine lot imported segars—different brands,
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; and many articles in the Grocery and Confectionary line.

Give me a call, and I am determined not to be undersold by Jew or Gentile.

L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 7th 1850. 91

National Hotel.

NO. 5 COURTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT having passed into the hands of Mr. Geo. Seeley, formerly of the Eastern Pearl St. House, has been recently improved by the addition of

FORTY NEW ROOMS,

And has also been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished for the accomodation of the Public.

It is the aim of the Proprietor to render the **NATIONAL** quite equal to any of its cotemporaries in all those essentials that contribute to the reputation of a well conducted and well ordered Hotel.

The House is of the largest size, eligibly located, within three doors of Broadway, and in all respects conveniently arranged to promote the comfort and convenience of Guests. Persons visiting New York are respectfully invited to make their home at this Hotel during their stay in the City

GEORGE SEELEY,
Proprietor.

New York, June 28, 1850. 53 6m

To Physicians, Chemists &c.

THE Subscribers offer Physicians a large and well selected assortment of pure

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

They would also invite the attention of Chemists and Lecturers to their stock of

Pure Re-agents Chemicals and Chemical Wares.

Priced Catalogues furnished upon application, post-paid.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, 6th and Arch Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

September 1st, 1850. 6m- 71

C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

Charleston, S. C.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and those who purchase Dry Goods, in their city, that they are now prepared to offer a large, choice and well assorted Stock of **Foreign and Fancy Dry Goods.**

As they receive the bulk of their Goods, *direct* from European Ports, they feel assured of being able to compete successfully with any other Market in the United States.

209 King, North West Corner of King and Mar-

August 24th, 1850. w3m

WORKS BY THE REV. C B TAYLOR.

RECORDS of a good Man's Life,
Margaret, or the Pearl.
Scenes in a Clergyman's life,
Earnestness.

H. D. TURNER.

Nov. 12th, 1850. 91

MERINO DRAWERS AND SHIRTS,

10 Dozen just at hand, Very cheap.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Superior Family Flour, made at Col. Thomas McGehee's Mill.

For Sale by

R TUCKER & SON.

Ladies Shoes and Slippers.

JUST received, by Express, direst from the manufactory.

Ladies Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes. Ties and Buskins,)
do do and do Slippers.

ALSO ON HAND.

100 pieces Light and Dark Calico,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
With a general assortment of

Dry Goods,	Hats and Shoes,
Lawns and Ginghams,	Groceries,
Cambries and Jaconetts,	Crockery.

For sale, low, by

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 6th, 1850. 63

Sedgwick Female SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

TERMS per session of five months (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60,00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20.00
Use of Instruments,	3,00
Latin and French, each,	10,00
Incidental expenses,	1,00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, Principal.

November 2 [illegible].1850. 4t 96

Notice.

THE Subscriber has determined to locate in this City, and having procured a sufficient number of competent assistants, is prepared to execute in the most finished Style, all kinds of

PAINTING, GLAZING, AND RE-GLAZING

Orders from the City or surrounding Country, if left at the Drug Store of P. F. Pescud, will be promply executed and satisfaction guarantied.

Reference as to ability, character, &c., will be given to all who may wish to patronise him.

WM. M. OVERBY.

Raleigh May 20, 1850. 41

Soldiers Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still takes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the utmost faithfulness and dispatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be postage paid.

☞ The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and Soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to their widows and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions Widows of Soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1800.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary War, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere. His charges will be moderate.

*** Any information concerning the heirs of the following officers of the Revolution will be thankfully received, viz:

Thomas Clark,	James Hogan,
Alexander Martin,	Wm. Davis,
James Martin,	John White,
James Moore,	Joshua Boman.

He can also furnish a copy of the rolls of the Officers and Soldiers of the State of North Carolina in the war with Great Britain, declared 18th of June 1812, giving in many instances the length of service, their respective offices and Regiments; the time of entering the service ☞ also the deserters, and every particular to facilitate the Collection of their Claims. ☞ Every agent should have a copy. Cost —only $10 each county:

J. H. KIRKHAM,
Raleigh N. C.

Raleigh, November 1st, 1850. 88

☞ Standard copy.

New Goods!

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

Peebles, Scott & White,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

WE beg leave to announce to our friends and customers that we are now in possession of our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing a general assortment of the most fashionable style of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our assortment by Country Merchants, as well as those buying at retail.

Our stock is large and commodious. In it will be found all the leading articles usually kept in a Fashionable Dry Goods Store.

PEEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.

Sept. 22nd, 1850. 77

HOUSE PAINTING.

THE undersigned having purchased JERRY well known as an excellent and skilful

House Painter,

hereby gives notice, that he will hire him out by the day or job, on liberal terms. Persons desiring his services will please apply to Mills H. Brown, in this place, or to the subscriber, at Fish Dam, Wake

CALVIN J. ROGERS.

Dec. 21st, 1850. 2m 103

BLAKE'S

Patent Fire Proof Paint.

☞ This most singular substance, in a few months after applied, turns to *Slate or Stone,* forming a complete coat of Mail, protecting whatever is covered from the action of Fire and Weather. It has now been tested more than six years and shows that TIME and the ELEMENTS only seem to *indurate* or *harden* the substance; it seems to be a perfect desideratum for all outside painting that has for centuries been sought in vain. For all descriptions of buildings, either Brick, Wood, or roofs of Wood or Metal, there is nothing equal to it. So highly are its Fire proof qualities appreciated in Akron, Ohio, where it is best known, that all the Insurance Companies have published that they will Insure Buildings well covered with it at a much lower premium than those covered with Tin or Zinc, as it has been tried in several fires there and stood much longer than either. For Rail Road Depots Bridges, Steam boat and Car decks, for all kinds of Iron, it forms a coating nearly as hard as the Iron itself and never cleaves off.

A large supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Dec. 3rd, 1850. 97

J. HENRY HARRISS,

UPHOLISTERER AND MATTRESS MAKER

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of the best Bed Mattresses of all kinds—including the much approved SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESS, which will be found a perfect luxury, either in Summer or Winter. Also,

SOFAS, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS,

&c.,

manufactured in every style to order.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and all work warranted to be done in the best and most wrokmanlike manner.

N. B. The public will please bear in mind that I attend personally to the manufacture of my Mattresses, Sofas, Lounges &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 5. 1850. 89 tf

J. KANE'S
RESTAURANT.

IS open for the season; and everything furnished in such establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

FRESH SUPERIOR OYSTERS

RECEIVED DAILY.

My Restaurant is on the Corner of Fayetteville and Martin Streets, in the vicinity of the Court House, Yarbro's and Lawrence's Hotels.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD ROOM attached to the Establishment.

Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1850. 94 1tt

HARDING & CO. have just received and opened a new lot of fine Over Coats and Coats.

ALSO,

Fine Fancy Silk Cravats, beautiful Party Vests, &c.

December 17th, 1850. 102

THE

VOL. LII.

THE DAILY REGI

SEATON GA

EDITOR AND PROPR

THE SEMI-WEEKLY RE

Is issued on Wednesdays and S per annum in advance: $4.50 if six months; and $5 if not paid unt of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGI

Is issued every Wednesday at within four months; otherwise $3.

BUSINESS DIREC

RALEIGH POST O

MAIL ARRANGEM

Northern Mail—By Rail Ro 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m

Southern—Two horse stage, d m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse s day, Wednesday and Saturday closes Sunday, Wednesday and

Newbern—Four-horse stage, d Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., an Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

Tarborough—Two-horse stag Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. day, Wednesday and Saturday a

Pittsborough—Two horse stag and Thursday at 7 p. m., and and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse mail 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p.

Holly Springs—Horse Mail 4 p. m., and closes Thursday at

Letters should be in the Offic before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every day, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9

On Sunday, it will be open fro and one hour directly after the Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH O

UP STAIRS,

SMITH'S BUILD

FAYETTEVILLE

Open from 7 A. M. to

NO ADMITTANCE WITHIN

Rates	First 10 wor
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 cts.
" " Richmond	32 "
" " Washington	44 "
" " Baltimore	54 "
" " Philadelphia	74 "
" " New York	84 "
" " Fayetteville	21 "
" " Cheraw	28 "
" " Charleston	50 "
" " Macon	97 "
" " Montgomery	116 "
" " Mobile	138 "
" " New Orleans	172 "

And all the places on this and municaition in proportion to dista

OFFICE

OF THE NORTH C

Mutual Insurance

RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block, a Office.

OFFICE

OF THE NORTH C

Mutual Life Insurance

RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—u Hall.

BANK OF CAP

DISCOUNT DAY, T

Board Meets at 11

BANKING HOURS FR

W. H. JONES, Ca
F. C. HILL, Telle

Exchange, Baltimore, Philadel 1 per ct. premium.

Virginia and South Carolina n the denomination of $5 and upw

BANK OF THE

OFFICERS OF TH

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't.
Charles Dewey, Casher,
Seymour W. Whiting, Tell
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper,
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.

Hours of business from 10 *a*

DISCOUNT DAY, WE

Board of Directors meet

BANK RATES FOR SELLIN

Sight Checks on New York ½ P
" " " Philadelphia ½
" " " Baltimore ½

Notes of the South Carolina received.

J. D. WILL

FORWARDING AND C

MERCHAN

FAYETTEVI

NORTH CAROL

July 19th, 1850.